THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) 15 Districts of Madhya Pradesh and 11 Districts of Maharashtra are covered under the National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP). The names of the identified 15 Districts of Madhya Pradesh are Jhabua, Mandla, Umaria, Shahdol, Barwani, Khargone, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Balaghat, Chattarpur, Betul, Khandwa, Seopur & Dhar. The 11 identified Districts of Maharashtra are Gadchiroli, Gondya, Chandrapur, Dhule, Nandurbar, Hingoli, Naded, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Yawatmal & Bandara.

(b) At the Central level, the scheme is monitored based on the number of mandays generated. The details regarding number of labourers benefited under NFFWP are not maintained at the Central level. As reported by various State Governments 1438.60 lakh mandays have been generated upto October 2005 during 2005-06. An amount of Rs. 882.34 crore has been spent by the Districts in the current financial year upto October 2005 and 7.11 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been distributed as part of wages.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Wind power units in Tamil Nadu

*120. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wind power units in Tamil Nadu are saddled with evacuation problem with the State power grid fully occupied in the evacuation of hydropower following heavy rains;

(b) whether Tamil Nadu accounts for half of the total wind power generation in the country; and

(c) whether Government considering such eventualities propose to have dedicated grids for evacuating wind power to the nearest consumption centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) has informed that there was evacuation constraint in the TNEB Grid during the current year in evacuating both hydro and wind power due to an unprecedented heavy monsoon and also setting up of a large number of Wind Electric Generators (WEGs). Most of the hydro power station as well as WEGs are concentrated in the western

part of the State. As the hydro-electric power is cheaper than the wind energy, TNEB is forced to give preference to hydro-electric power over wind energy and also the dams cannot be allowed to be over flown.

(b) Yes, Sir. Tamil Nadu accounts for more than half *i.e.* about 57%, of the total wind power installed capacity in the country with an installation of 2415 MW in the State out of a total installed capacity of 4227 MW in the country as on September, 2005.

(c) Establishment of dedicated grids for evacuating wind power to the nearest consumption center is not feasible as wind turbines do not function in isolation and need grid to which other sources are supplying power. Further the power produced by the wind electric generators are infirm and seasonal in nature.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Zones set up for promotion of exports

†735. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government have set up Special Economic Zones, Export Processing Zone, etc. to increase exports in the country;

(b) if so, the number of zones set up with different names in the country so far;

(c) the average number of units in these zones;

(d) whether these units have made exports during 2004-05 and from April to September in 2005-06; and

(e) if so, the value of this export and its percentage to the total exports made by the country during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) Seven Export Processing Zones set up by the Central Government at Kandla (Gujarat), Santa Cruz (Maharashtra), Falta (West Bengal), Vishakapatnam (A.P.), Noida (U.P.), Chennai (Tamil Nadu) and Cochin (Kerala) have been converted into Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

(c) 806 units are in operation in these Zones as on September, 2005.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.